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and directly opposite the City Hall building. Because of the widespread area of infection the danger of transmission is great.

Considerable quantities of newly made Chinese clothing are shipped to Pacific coast ports and may be a possible carrier of infection from the class of workmen employed in its manufacture.

Five cases of enteric fever and 3 deaths were reported during the week. It has been observed that Chinese enjoy a relative immunity to this disease. Dr. Clark, medical officer of health, in his report for 1900, states that this immunity is probably due to a previous attack in infancy or childhood and cites the necropsy findings in 39 cases in confirmation. Of this number, 6 were infants under 1 year of age, 5 were between the ages of 1 and 5 years, and 3 between the ages of 5 and 15 years. The doctor states that "out of every 1,000 Chinese infants born in this colony only 72 survive for a period of twelve months." From such an enormous death rate an idea of the sanitary surroundings of the lower classes may be formed.

Two cases of smallpox and 1 death were also reported during the week. The shore-disinfecting plant is being transferred to the hulk, and when the work is finished all disinfection will be done at the "hulk."

A formalin generator has just arrived from The Union Iron Works and will be attached to the larger chamber.

Respectfully,

JOHN W. KERR,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

COLOMBIA.

Yellow fever at Bocas del Toro.

BOCAS DEL TORO, COLOMBIA, *June 26, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following information regarding a case of yellow fever which has occurred here since my last weekly report:

I have also to confirm my cable, forwarded June 25, via Port Limon, viz: "WYMAN, *Washington*, one yellow, Bocas.—OSTERHOUT."

The case above referred to is that of Dr. C. G. Probert, physician to the United Fruit Company at this port. He is in the company's hospital, which is located at Solarte Cay, about 2 miles from Bocas. He sent for me about 6 p. m., Sunday, June 23. On my arrival he told me he was taken sick about 10 p. m., Friday, June 21, with a chill and fever; but, believing it to be malaria, he treated himself. Noting no improvement, he sent for me at the time stated above.

I submit the following notes in the case: June 23, 7.30 p. m., temperature, 102.4° F.; pulse, 108; 10.45 p. m., temperature, 101.6° F.; pulse, 90; great pain in the back; some headache; quite restless; skin moist; tongue coated but with red edges, the tip being especially marked; liver tender on pressure.

Remained with him all night. Monday, June 24, 6.45 a. m., temperature, 102° F.; pulse, 88. Peculiar odor very marked. Returned to Bocas for a short time. On my return to the hospital at 1.30 p. m., temperature, 101° F.; pulse, 78; unable to procure any urine up to this hour. At 2 p. m. he vomited an abundance of mucous with fly-speck material; about this time I obtained some urine for analysis, and found s. g. 1030; reaction, acid; albumen, about 15 to 20 per cent. I reported the condition to Dr. L. A. Wailes, medical inspector, Louisiana State

board of health, who accompanied me to the hospital, and remained during the night.

My diagnosis of yellow fever is confirmed by Dr. Wailes, and he so reports it to his board.

Respectfully,

PAUL OSTERHOUT,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

BOCAS DEL TORO, COLOMBIA, *June 29, 1901.*

SIR: I have to report that the case of yellow fever mentioned in my cable to the Bureau, and dated June 25, and also reported in my report to the Bureau under date of June 26, terminated in death. No necropsy was made. I inclose chart of same.

I have to report, also, the existence of a second case of yellow fever, that of Mr. Ryan, a stenographer in the employ of the United Fruit Company. This case is of a very mild type, but there is no question in the diagnosis. I will inclose chart of same in my next report.

Respectfully,

PAUL OSTERHOUT,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Bocas del Toro—Fruit port.

BOCAS DEL TORO, COLOMBIA, *June 26, 1901.*

SIR: I have to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended June 25, 1901:

Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, cases, 1; deaths, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, not known. Prevailing disease, malaria.

General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week as good as usual. The case of yellow fever reported above is that of Dr. C. G. Probert, physician to the United Fruit Company; is located at their hospital about 2 miles from Bocas, and is isolated.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: June 19, steamship *Banes*; crew, 16; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none; steamship *Breakwater*; crew, 30; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. June 22, steamship *Colombia*; crew, 18; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. June 23, steamship *Simon Dumois*; crew 15; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

PAUL OSTERHOUT,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.